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Human Events

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Section 1—News

- KATANGA:** *The truth will out*(41)
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Katanga: Correspondents on the scene in the Congo have once again exposed the continued fabrications concerning Katanga by the United Nations, which is attempting to censor news stories *a la* JFK.

Contrary to US-UN officialdom, Katanga's President Moise Tshombe did everything possible to prevent the recent UN-Katanga clash which resulted in fresh killings of civilians by UN mercenaries.

According to Pieter Lessing, on-the-spot Congo correspondent for the *Washington Evening Star* (January 8), Tshombe pulled out all stops to prevent a possible clash over the holidays, despite an arms buildup by the UN. Tshombe, says Lessing, "instructed his all-white air force to refrain from aggressive activities... he withdrew all white mercenary officers from the presence of UN troops in Elisabethville as their presence was a standing affront to the United Nations... it was decided to pay the Katangese troops only after Christmas so as to reduce the amount of money readily available for alcohol..."

Katangese troops, says Lessing, did fire in the air on December 24, but only as a protest against their *own* officers. Then the Ethiopians fired in earnest, the action which triggered the full-scale war.

While the UN claims Ethiopian troops held fire against the harmless air bursts by the Katangans, Lessing says: "I was in the vicinity at the time and had the distinct impression that fire was coming from the Ethiopians... I reluctantly reject the United Nations claim that its force in and around Elisabethville did not fire a single shot until the afternoon of December 27."

The lack of opposition to the UN onslaught by Tshombe forces, says Lessing, was hardly due to Tshombe's alleged lack of popularity, since "wherever I went Mr. Tshombe was the popular hero..." Instead, says Lessing, "The

lack of opposition was deliberate on the part of the Katangans as they had no intention of fighting a real battle..."

Yet, says Lessing, precisely because Tshombe's forces deliberately offered little resistance in order to re-establish the peace, the UN took advantage and felt a "military solution" should be "imposed on Katanga."

- Lessing had two other pertinent observations: He claimed if the white mercenary officers—removed in certain areas out of deference to the UN—had been in command, total discipline would have been enforced on the Katangan troops; and he also noted that Africans, far from welcoming the UN as liberators, "were fleeing from the United Nations" in droves.

Rules Committee Battle: President Kennedy and his congressional leaders won their fight to keep the House Rules Committee packed by a surprisingly decisive majority.

The Administration sought to have this key committee—for many years under the chairmanship of conservative Representative Howard "Judge" Smith (D.-Va.)—dominated by radical Democrats. JFK's congressional leadership, captained by Speaker John McCormack, provided him with this victory on the opening day of the newly-elected 88th Congress. The Republican leadership under Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana opposed the packing measure.

The outcome of this decisive roll call showed that Administration forces had picked up considerable strength since the narrow finish on the same issue two years ago. Then, JFK and his leaders won by 217 to 212—a narrow margin of five votes. Last Wednesday, they won by 235 to 196—a big margin of 39.

On the crucial count, 207 Democrats and 28 Republicans supported the Rules-packing scheme. Opposing it were 48 Democrats—almost all from the South—and 148 Republicans. In the 1961 contest on Rules, 22 Republicans sided with the Administration; this time GOP support for the Administration rose to 28, an increase of six. In 1961, 36 Democrats from the South backed their party leaders; last week, support rose to 50, an increase of 14. One state delegation, Georgia's, last week cast all their ten votes for

Rules packing; in 1961, only two members voted with the Democratic leadership. The gain in GOP votes for Rules packing this time came mostly from northern industrial areas.*

Observers assessing the reasons for the victory gave weight to able, energetic Administration leadership work, particularly among Southern members, and the help that came from some 27 liberal, labor and church groups who sent a joint letter to all non-Southern House members appealing for support of a 15-man Rules Committee. The signatures on the joint letter included that of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers; officials of eight other labor unions and of nine church-affiliated groups.

Ransom Deal: Not yet recorded in the Cuban-prisoner deal is the fact that the US government attempted to bludgeon several firms into putting into the ransom pot strategic goods previously banned from trade to Iron Curtain countries by the Department of Commerce.

A spokesman for Beckman Instruments, Incorporated, in Fullerton, California, told *Human Events* that Bobby Kennedy's boys had "requested" that the company chip in special gas chromatographs, flame photometers and the like—all of which are said to have military as well as medicinal value.

The president and founder of the company, Dr. Arnold O. Beckman, flatly refused, however, to submit to Administration pressure. Arnold stated the US was knuckling under to "Castro blackmail" and that his company would have nothing to do with it.

Despite attempts by Kennedy to make the ransom deal look "good," many Cubans who participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion vigorously opposed the deal. In a recent issue of *U. S. News & World Report*, Manuel Penabaz, a Cuban who claims the US "betrayed" the exiles in denying promised air support at the Bay of Pigs, says:

"From my comrades of the invasion I have had my belief confirmed that no payment of

* How each congressman voted on Rules-packing will be published in the next *Human Events*. Every reader should write his congressman expressing approval if he voted *against* Rules-packing and disapproval if he voted *for* Rules-packing.

N. Y. Needs HUMAN EVENTS

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ransom was necessary. The cowardly dictator had his plane all warmed up and waiting during the recent missile crisis, ready to flee the country at the first military move by the United States."

Spending and Taxes: While the New Frontier has under way a super-duper campaign to cut taxes without cutting spending, reports from the grass roots indicate there has developed considerable resistance to this proposal.

Well-known pollster Samuel Lubell last week released some of his findings from interviews in five states. More than half the people he talked with opposed tax reduction unless federal spending is cut proportionately. About 30 per cent—less than a third of those interviewed—wanted tax reduction without spending cuts. And 18 per cent opposed any tax reduction at all. The conclusion: The country is far from sold on this New Frontier nostrum.

Among the characteristic reactions Lubell got were: "It will be so small, it won't make much difference"; "the economy doesn't need a boost"; "we don't want to jar everything loose and start inflation going"; "better to leave things as they are, we could start another spiral"; "things are on the upswing now." In short, Lubell's sample suggests the taxpayer thinks taxes are better left as they are—rather than risk inflation.

Significant was the statement on the matter by veteran Representative Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee: "I'm in favor of cutting spending all the time, and if you are going to cut taxes you should cut spending first." Cannon has a great reputation for scenting grass-roots opinion trends.

Medicare: Republican charges last winter that the Administration has been sabotaging the Kerr-Mills aid-to-the-aged law to create a demand for Kennedy's highly controversial "Medicare" program have now been borne out.

Scripps-Howard science writer John Troan reported last week that the Health, Education and Welfare Department—the Department that would administer "Medicare"—is refusing to spare the necessary manpower for sponsoring—with the American Hospital Association—a series of regional meetings aimed at:

(1) improving the benefit programs under the Kerr-Mills law; and,

(2) getting the District of Columbia and the 25 states which have not enacted the law to begin its implementation.

While HEW now claims it is too busy to donate manpower, it is recalled that the Department last year met twice with AHA officials and agreed to co-sponsor such activities. One of the main reasons, according to AHA, that the Kerr-Mills law isn't functioning at an optimum level is the "poor publicity" given to it by HEW.

Military Investigation: As the Senate Armed Services Committee prepares for a full-scale review of America's defense policies, Chairman Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) has said he also wants to review any US commitments to send modern weapons to India.

Russell contends that Nehru is a "demagogue and a hypocrite," and that the Indians put on a "disgraceful exhibition in permitting themselves to be driven out of what should have been impregnable strongholds in the border mountains." If we supply them with weapons, says Russell, "they will just fall into the hands of the Communists."

Congressmen are also wondering just how serious Nehru is in wanting to protect the border area. If veteran Indian troops are desperately needed, why has Nehru informed the UN he will delay pulling Indian troops out of the Congo for at least three months?

- Aside from investigating the Administration's scuttling of Skybolt, Senate probers are also planning to delve into Defense Secretary McNamara's decision to slow down to a crawl development of the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile. Informed Pentagon sources say McNamara's decision—as usual—runs against military advice, including that of Kennedy's personal selection for chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Maxwell Taylor.

California: Republicans are keeping their fingers crossed in the hope that a 39-year-old, hard-hitting conservative, Don Clausen, can pick up the House seat from California's big 1st District in the January 22nd special election.

Clausen—who lost to the late Clem Miller by only a 2,000 margin out of 200,000 votes cast—has had his chances markedly enhanced by the recent entry into the race of a second Democrat, John Stuart. A cost accountant with little political experience, Stuart nevertheless polled 100,000 votes in the Democratic gubernatorial primary against Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. Attempts by Democrats to toss Stuart off the ballot have not only failed, but created an angry clash between Democrats supporting Stuart and backers of the officially-endorsed Democratic candidate, William Grader, Miller's former field representative.

This should put Clausen in the catbird's seat. But politicians warn that Clausen is no shoo-in. Conservative Democratic votes which should go to Clausen may, in fact, be drained off by Stuart, who is considered more conservative than fellow Democrat Grader.

If Grader wins via this route, California would be represented by another ultra-liberal. Grader has said he opposes "the House Un-American Activities Committee and thinks it should be abolished"; that we should entertain the idea of recognizing Red China ("The US must recog-

nize the facts, and China is a fact"); that "we must have federal general aid to education...It will mean more federal control, but we'll get a better education for our children..."

Clausen, on the other hand, is an out and out conservative. He opposes federal aid to education, large scale foreign aid, aid to Communist nations and Kennedy's Medicare legislation.

YAF: The New Frontier social set turned out en masse last week to view the unveiling of Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa at the National Art Gallery. An unexpected bonus awaited them, however, as more than 75 pickets of Young Americans for Freedom demonstrated across the street against JFK's Katanga policy.

One intrepid New Frontiersman walked the entire length of the line. His name: G. Mennen Williams, one of the prime architects of our unpopular Africa policy.

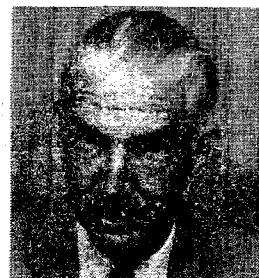
Robert Bauman, YAF's national chairman, told HUMAN EVENTS: "We as young Americans for freedom cannot stand by while the freedom of others is willfully destroyed by military force, by the United Nations making a mockery of its own charter. We are ashamed of our leaders and what they are doing."

JFK Advisers: Causing much concern in the Capital these days are the radical views expressed by Kennedy's recent selections to his Council of Economic Advisers, the chief economic advisory group to the President.

The two new advisers Kennedy has chosen, it is feared, will tend to compound rather than balance the erroneous thinking of Chairman "Wrong Way Walter" Heller. Some observers go so far as to predict an "economic Bay of Pigs" if JFK heeds the advice of these new appointees.

One new member—Gardner Ackley, former professor at the University of Michigan—has in the past favored establishing a federal wage and price commission to determine standards, subpoena industry records and issue findings with respect to "strategic" prices and wages.

The other new appointee is John P. Lewis of Indiana University. Lewis says that all non-financial interstate corporations over a certain size should be required to get a federal charter. In applying for this charter, says Lewis, corporations could be "readily" asked to submit to



The Rev. A. C. SCHALLER, Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Redlands, California: "There is no other secular publication of such great value as HUMAN EVENTS. I am fully agreed as to your position and am therefore grateful to receive your honest and correct appraisal of political developments."

"new standards of public accountability—including, at the government's option, acceptance of consultative arrangements with respect to major price and wage decisions."

Thus, New Frontier ideology—unchanged by bad reactions to the steel imbroglio—continues in its anti-business, pro-bureaucratic leftward path.

Urban Renewal Rejected: Los Angeles, the third largest metropolis in the country, recently became the first major American city to turn down a federal urban renewal subsidy.

Coming up before the Los Angeles city council for approval was Democratic Mayor Sam Yorty's Community Renewal Program, which involved an application to the federal government for \$2,739,000. Passage was expected as the city's planning committee, headed by Councilman (since sworn in as a Democratic Representative) Everett Burkhalter, had recommended approval.

Against odds heavily favoring passage, conservatives swung into action. More than 15,000 mimeographed handbills, describing the renewal plan as a threat to property rights and local autonomy, were distributed by the Small Property Owners League. On the night of the meeting (December 14), 600 irate property owners jammed the council chambers to capacity to oppose the renewal scheme.

So vigorous was the opposition that Burkhalter, dazed by the reaction and probably in a mood to placate conservatives after his narrow win over conservative Republican Representative Edgar Hiestand (in a district gerrymandered to heavily favor the Democrats), abruptly reversed his stand. He suggested that, in view of the opposition and the conspicuous lack of any public support, the city "can do a better job without a federal subsidy."

The council then voted 15-0 to reject federal help.

Russian Religious Persecution: In Washington, Diplomatic Row perceives a new angle—otherwise unmentioned in press comment—in the pathetic Moscow episode in which 32 peasants, suffering religious persecution, journeyed 2,000 miles from Siberia to the Soviet capital. The peasants, members of an evangelical Christian sect (diplomats guess they were Baptists), went to the US Embassy seeking means to leave Russia and escape to freedom.

Diplomats long experienced with Kremlin wiles wondered how 32 humble people, who would normally be suspect by the GPU because of their avowed religious affiliation in an atheistic country, could have managed to travel 2,000 miles across the USSR and unerringly find the door of the US Embassy. Something fishy, say the diplomats.

Those who have served in Moscow suspect that these unfortunate victims of religious persecution were heartlessly used by the secret police to put the US Ambassador on the spot.

Somewhat similar attempts have been made before by the secret police in an effort to catch some foreign embassy official contacting Russian subjects who, in one way or another, were rebelling against the totalitarian rule. Sometimes "stooges" were used to try to trap a foreign diplomat. If the secret police got sufficient evidence, they would ask for the official's recall.

Hence, it is argued, the police probably made it easy for the 32 Russian evangelicals to travel, or at least placed no obstacles in their way (knowing what the peasants planned to do in Moscow). At the US Embassy, the unfortunates became the innocent victims in the ensuing cruel drama: The Embassy had to refuse asylum to them and they were then carried off by the police, with one of them crying, "They will kill us."

If this was the police plot, who was the American official whom the GPU tried to tempt into an act of mercy? Talk along Diplomatic Row here suggests it was Ambassador Foy Kohler himself. His predecessor Llewellyn E. "Tommy" Thompson had the reputation of being very friendly with Khrushchev and the Soviet Foreign Office and was regarded as being "easy" to deal with by the Reds. Talk goes that Kohler has proved somewhat difficult and much less obliging. Hence, the Kremlin would not have been displeased if it had found some excuse to force his recall.

Mundt: Karl Mundt, veteran GOP Senator from South Dakota, seems virtually assured of a position on the highly important Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was depleted of two Republicans in the recent election. Mundt—whose thinking parallels that of the late Senator Robert A. Taft—would be of great assistance to the GOP on this committee, as he has had wide experience in the foreign affairs field. Mundt served for 14 years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

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Roster of Congressmen

The lists on these pages give:

- (1) the names of all 100 Senators and 435 House Members,
- (2) age,
- (3) the year present service began (some have broken periods of service)
- (4) the year each member must run for re-election,
- (5) ACA-Index ratings (a dash indicates member is new or he has not served long enough for rating to be compiled).

In the case of Representatives, the number of each one's congressional district appears at the left. A few states have one or more Members who are elected on a statewide basis; these at large Representatives do not have numbered districts.

Republicans are listed in CAPITAL letters and Democrats in small letters.

Mail and telegrams should be addressed to Senators at Senate Office Building and Representatives at House Office Building, as the case may be, Washington, D. C.

The ACA-Index is a statistical evaluation of the voting record of the United States Senators (1955-62) and members of the House of Representatives (1957-62).

Member	Age	Service Began	Runs Again	ACA	Member	Age	Service Began	Runs Again	ACA	Member	Age	Service Began	Runs Again	ACA
ALABAMA					LOUISIANA					OHIO				
Lister Hill	68	'38	'68	17	Allen J. Ellender	72	'37	'66	50	Frank J. Lausche	67	'57	'68	79
John J. Sparkman	63	'46	'66	14	Russell B. Long	44	'48	'68	35	Stephen M. Young	73	'59	'64	8
ALASKA					MAINE					OKLAHOMA				
Edward L. Bartlett	58	'59	'66	10	MARGARET C. SMITH	65	'49	'66	47	A. S. Mike Monroney	60	'51	'68	17
Ernest Gruening	75	'59	'68	16	Edmund S. Muskie	48	'59	'64	7	J. Howard Edmondson	35	'63	'64	—
ARIZONA					MARYLAND					OREGON				
Carl T. Hayden	85	'27	'68	15	J. GLENN BEALL	68	'53	'64	58	Wayne L. Morse	62	'45	'68	4
BARRY M. GOLDWATER	54	'53	'64	99	Daniel B. Brewster	39	'63	'68	21*	Maurine B. Neuberger	54	'61	'66	0
ARKANSAS					MASSACHUSETTS					PENNSYLVANIA				
John L. McClellan	66	'43	'66	68	L. SALTONSTALL	70	'45	'66	67	HUGH B. SCOTT	62	'59	'64	54
J. William Fulbright	57	'45	'68	27	Edward M. Kennedy	30	'62	'64	—	Joseph S. Clark	61	'57	'68	5
CALIFORNIA					MICHIGAN					RHODE ISLAND				
THOMAS H. KUCHEL	52	'53	'68	50	Patrick V. McNamara	68	'55	'66	1	John O. Pastore	55	'50	'64	14
Clair Engle	51	'59	'64	4	Philip A. Hart	50	'59	'64	0	Claiborne Pell	44	'61	'66	11
COLORADO					MINNESOTA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
GORDON L. ALLOTT	56	'55	'66	73	Hubert H. Humphrey	51	'49	'66	1	Olin D. Johnston	66	'45	'68	31
PETER H. DOMINICK	47	'63	'68	68*	Eugene J. McCarthy	46	'59	'64	1	J. Strom Thurmond	60	'56	'66	86
CONNECTICUT					MISSISSIPPI					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Thomas J. Dodd	55	'59	'64	21	James O. Eastland	58	'43	'66	68	KARL E. MUNDT	62	'48	'66	77
Abraham A. Ribicoff	52	'63	'68	—	John C. Stennis	61	'47	'64	64	George S. McGovern	40	'62	'68	8*
DELAWARE					MISSOURI					TENNESSEE				
JOHN J. WILLIAMS	58	'47	'64	97	W. Stuart Symington	61	'53	'64	4	Estes Kefauver	59	'49	'66	6
J. CALEB BOGGS	53	'61	'66	48	Edward V. Long	54	'60	'68	0	Albert A. Gore	55	'53	'64	11
FLORIDA					MONTANA					TEXAS				
Spessard L. Holland	70	'46	'64	66	Michael J. Mansfield	59	'53	'64	9	Ralph W. Yarborough	59	'57	'64	6
George A. Smathers	49	'51	'68	41	Lee Metcalf	51	'61	'66	4	JOHN G. TOWER	37	'61	'66	100
GEORGIA					NEBRASKA					UTAH				
Richard B. Russell	65	'33	'66	68	ROMAN L. HRUSKA	58	'54	'64	94	WALLACE F. BENNETT	64	'51	'68	86
Herman E. Talmadge	49	'57	'68	58	CART T. CURTIS	57	'55	'66	92	Frank E. Moss	51	'59	'64	6
HAWAII					NEVADA					VERMONT				
HIRAM L. FONG	55	'59	'64	44	Alan Bible	53	'54	'68	31	GEORGE D. AIKEN	70	'41	'68	41
Daniel K. Inouye	38	'63	'68	0*	Howard W. Cannon	51	'59	'64	19	WINSTON L. PROUTY	56	'59	'64	57
IDAHO					NEW HAMPSHIRE					VIRGINIA				
Frank F. Church, Boise	38	'57	'68	7	NORRIS COTTON	62	'54	'68	88	Harry F. Byrd	75	'33	'64	94
LEONARD B. JORDAN	63	'62	'66	—	Thomas J. McIntyre	47	'62	'66	—	A. Willis Robertson	75	'46	'66	85
ILLINOIS					NEW JERSEY					WASHINGTON				
Paul H. Douglas	70	'49	'66	15	CLIFFORD P. CASE	58	'55	'66	36	Warren G. Magnuson	57	'44	'68	8
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN	67	'51	'68	78	Harrison A. Williams, Jr.	43	'59	'64	6	Henry M. Jackson	50	'53	'64	2
INDIANA					NEW MEXICO					WEST VIRGINIA				
Vance Hartke	43	'59	'64	3	Clinton P. Anderson	67	'49	'66	26	Jennings Randolph	60	'58	'66	5
Birch E. Bayh, Jr.	34	'63	'68	—	EDWIN L. MECHEM	50	'62	'64	—	Robert C. Byrd	45	'59	'64	18
IOWA					NEW YORK					WISCONSIN				
B. B. HICKENLOOPER	66	'45	'68	83	JACOB K. JAVITS	58	'57	'68	27	William Proxmire	47	'57	'64	20
JACK R. MILLER	46	'61	'66	81	KENNETH B. KEATING	62	'59	'64	53	Gaylord A. Nelson	46	'63	'68	—
KANSAS					NORTH CAROLINA					WYOMING				
FRANK CARLSON	70	'50	'68	60	Samuel J. Ervin, Jr.	66	'54	'68	49	Gale W. McGee	47	'59	'64	3
JAMES B. PEARSON	42	'62	'66	63	B. Everett Jordan	66	'58	'66	54	MILWARD L. SIMPSON	65	'62	'66	—
KENTUCKY					NORTH DAKOTA									
JOHN S. COOPER	61	'56	'66	25	MILTON R. YOUNG	65	'45	'68	55					
THRUSTON B. MORTON	55	'57	'68	66	Quentin N. Burdick	54	'60	'64	0					

* Acquired during House service

Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA	Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA	Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA
ALABAMA (all at large)				10 S. M. Gibbons, Tampa	42	1963	-	2 H. Boggs, New Orleans	48	1947	13
G. W. Andrews, Union Springs	56	1944	41	11 E. J. GURNEY, Jr., Winter Park	48	1963	-	3 E. E. Willis, St. Martinville	58	1949	33
C. Elliott, Jasper	49	1949	10	12 W. C. CRAMER, St. Petersburg	40	1955	85	4 J. D. Waggoner, Jr., Plain Dealing	44	1961	100
G. M. Grant, Troy	65	1938	37	GEORGIA				5 O. E. Passman, Monroe	62	1947	49
G. Huddleston, Birmingham	42	1955	27	1 G. E. Hagan, Sylva	46	1961	43	6 J. H. Morrison, Hammond	54	1943	15
R. E. Jones, Scottsboro	50	1947	11	2 J. L. Pilcher, Meigs	64	1953	39	7 T. A. Thompson, Ville Platte	46	1953	26
A. Rains, Gadsden	60	1945	10	3 E. L. Forrester, Leesburg	66	1951	58	8 G. W. Long, Winfield	39	1963	-
K. A. Roberts, Anniston	50	1951	16	4 J. J. Flynt, Jr., Griffin	48	1954	64	MAINE			
I. Selden, Jr., Greensboro	41	1953	37	5 C. L. Weltner, Atlanta	35	1963	-	1 S. R. TUPPER, Boothbay Harbor	41	1961	48
ALASKA				6 C. Vinson, Milledgeville	79	1914	30	2 C. G. McINTIRE, Perham	54	1951	85
AL R. J. Rivers, Fairbanks	59	1959	0	7 J. W. Davis, Summerville	46	1961	35	MARYLAND			
ARIZONA				8 J. R. Tuten, Brunswick	51	1963	-	ALC. R. Sicks, Lanham	41	1963	-
1 J. J. RHODES, Mesa	46	1953	82	9 P. M. Landrum, Jasper	53	1953	43	1 R. C. B. MORTON, Easton	48	1963	-
2 M. K. Udall, Tucson	40	1961	18	10 R. G. Stephens, Jr., Athens	49	1961	50	2 C. D. Long, Ruxton	54	1963	-
3 G. F. Senner, Jr., Miami	40	1963	-	HAWAII				3 E. A. Garmatz, Baltimore	59	1947	12
ARKANSAS				1 T. P. Gill, Honolulu	40	1963	-	4 G. H. Fallon, Baltimore	60	1945	28
1 E. C. Gathings, West Memphis	59	1939	51	2 S. M. Matsunaga, Honolulu	45	1963	-	5 R. E. Lankford, Annapolis	48	1955	15
2 W. D. Mills, Kensett	53	1939	27	IDAHO				6 C. McC. MATHIAS, Jr., Frederick	40	1961	48
3 J. W. Trimble, Berryville	68	1945	9	1 C. I. White, Jr., Clark Fork	42	1963	-	7 S. N. Friedel, Baltimore	64	1953	8
4 O. Harris, El Dorado	59	1941	32	2 R. R. Harding, Blackfoot	33	1961	0	MASSACHUSETTS			
CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)				ILLINOIS				1 S. O. CONTE, Pittsfield	41	1959	62
17 C. R. King, Los Angeles	64	1942	1	1 W. L. Dawson, Chicago	76	1943	0	2 E. P. Boland, Springfield	51	1953	19
19 C. Holifield, Montebello	59	1943	11	2 B. O'Hara, Chicago	80	1953	4	3 P. J. Philbin, Clinton	64	1943	17
20 H. A. SMITH, Glendale	53	1957	100	3 W. T. Murphy, Chicago	63	1959	2	4 H. D. Donohue, Worcester	61	1947	14
21 A. F. Hawkins, Los Angeles	55	1963	-	4 E. J. DERWINSKI, Chicago	36	1959	94	5 F. B. MORSE, Lowell	41	1961	52
22 J. C. Corman, Van Nuys	42	1961	0	5 J. C. Kluczynski, Chicago	66	1951	6	6 W. H. BATES, Salem	45	1950	74
23 C. Doyle, South Gate	75	1949	3	6 T. J. O'Brien, Chicago	84	1943	6	7 T. H. Macdonald, Malden	45	1955	15
24 G. P. LIPSCOMB, Los Angeles	47	1953	97	7 R. V. Libonati, Chicago	62	1957	5	8 T. P. O'Neill, Jr., Cambridge	50	1953	8
25 R. B. Cameron, Los Angeles	35	1963	-	8 D. Rostenkowski, Chicago	35	1959	0	9 J. W. McCormack, Dorchester	71	1928	0
26 J. Roosevelt, Los Angeles	55	1955	3	9 E. R. Finnegan, Chicago	57	1961	0	10 J. W. MARTIN, Jr., North Attleboro	78	1925	71
27 E. G. Burkhalter, Los Angeles	65	1963	-	10 H. R. COLLIER, Berwyn	47	1957	90	11 J. A. Burke, Milton	52	1959	8
28 A. E. BELL, Jr., Santa Monica	48	1961	83	11 R. C. Pucinski, Chicago	43	1959	2	12 H. KEITH, West Bridgewater	47	1959	75
29 G. E. Brown, Jr., Los Angeles	42	1963	-	13 D. RUMSFELD, Glenview	30	1963	-	MICHIGAN (Detroit)			
30 E. R. Roybal, Los Angeles	46	1963	-	ILLINOIS (Rest of State)				1 L. N. Nedzi, Detroit	37	1961	0
31 C. H. Wilson, Los Angeles	45	1963	-	12 R. McCLODY, Lake Bluff	54	1963	-	13 C. C. Diggs, Jr., Detroit	40	1955	3
32 C. HOSMER, Long Beach	47	1953	76	14 E. J. HOFFMAN, Wheaton	63	1959	100	14 H. M. Ryan, Detroit	51	1962	0
CALIFORNIA (Rest of State)				15 C. T. REID, Aurora	49	1963	-	15 J. D. Ringell, Detroit	36	1955	8
1 Vacant	-	-	-	16 J. B. ANDERSON, Rockford	40	1961	95	16 J. Lesinski, Dearborn	48	1951	13
2 H. T. Johnson, Roseville	55	1959	4	17 L. C. ARENDS, Melvin	67	1935	84	17 M. W. Griffiths, Detroit	50	1955	10
3 J. E. Moss, Sacramento	49	1953	3	18 R. H. MICHEL, Peoria	39	1957	91	MICHIGAN (Rest of State)			
4 R. L. Leggett, Vallejo	36	1963	-	19 R. T. McLOSKEY, Monmouth	55	1963	-	AL N. Staebler, Ann Arbor	57	1963	-
5 J. F. Shelley, San Francisco	57	1949	5	20 P. FINDLEY, Pittsfield	41	1961	100	2 G. MEADER, Ann Arbor	55	1951	88
6 W. S. MAILLIARD, San Francisco	45	1953	65	21 K. J. Gray, West Frankfort	38	1955	11	3 A. E. JOHANSEN, Battle Creek	57	1955	99
7 J. Cohelan, Berkeley	48	1959	4	22 W. L. SPRINGER, Champaign	53	1951	77	4 E. HUTCHINSON, Fennville	48	1963	-
8 G. P. Miller, Alameda	71	1945	3	23 G. E. Shipley, Olney	35	1959	10	5 G. R. FORD, Jr., Grand Rapids	49	1949	82
9 W. D. Edwards, San Jose	47	1963	-	24 M. Price, East St. Louis	58	1945	0	6 C. E. CHAMBERLAIN, East Lansing	45	1957	76
10 C. S. GUBSER, Gilroy	46	1953	76	INDIANA				7 J. G. O'Hara, Utica	37	1959	2
11 J. A. YOUNGER, San Mateo	69	1953	86	1 R. J. Madden, Gary	70	1943	6	8 J. HARVEY, Saginaw	40	1961	87
12 B. L. TALCOTT, Salinas	42	1963	-	2 C. A. HALLECK, Rensselaer	62	1935	83	9 R. P. GRIFFIN, Traverse City	39	1957	77
13 C. M. TEAGUE, Ojai	53	1955	84	3 J. Brademas, South Bend	35	1959	0	10 E. A. CEDERBERG, Bay City	44	1953	92
14 J. F. BALDWIN, Martinez	47	1955	42	4 E. R. ADAIR, Fort Wayne	55	1951	90	11 V. A. KNOX, Sault Ste. Marie	63	1953	76
15 J. J. McFall, Manteca	44	1957	4	5 J. E. Roush, Huntington	42	1959	9	12 J. B. BENNETT, Ontonagon	59	1947	46
16 B. F. Sisk, Fresno	52	1955	3	6 R. L. ROUDEBUSH, Noblesville	44	1961	91	18 W. S. BROOMFIELD, Royal Oak	40	1957	68
18 H. F. Hagen, Hanford	48	1953	13	7 W. G. BRAY, Martinsville	59	1951	73	MINNESOTA			
33 H. R. Sheppard, Yucaipa	78	1937	9	8 W. K. Denton, Evansville	66	1955	15	1 A. H. QUIE, Dennison	39	1958	81
34 R. T. Hanna, Los Angeles	48	1963	-	9 E. WILSON, Bedford	56	1961	86	2 A. NELSEN, Hutchinson	58	1959	86
35 J. B. UTT, Santa Ana	63	1953	97	10 R. HARVEY, Henry County	61	1961	87	3 C. MacGREGOR, Plymouth	40	1961	73
36 R. C. WILSON, Chula Vista	46	1953	79	11 D. C. BRUCE, Indianapolis	41	1961	100	4 J. E. Karth, St. Paul	40	1959	0
37 L. Van Deerlin, San Diego	48	1963	-	IOWA				5 D. M. Fraser, Minneapolis	38	1963	-
38 M. G. MARTIN, Riverside	38	1963	-	1 F. SCHWENGEL, Davenport	55	1955	74	6 A. G. Olson, Montevideo	31	1963	-
COLORADO				2 J. E. BROMWELL, Cedar Rapids	42	1961	87	7 O. LANGEN, Kennedy	50	1959	83
1 B. G. Rogers, Denver	62	1951	11	3 H. R. GROSS, Waterloo	63	1949	93	8 J. A. Blatnik, Chisholm	51	1947	7
2 D. G. BROTZMAN, Boulder	40	1963	-	4 J. H. KYL, Bloomfield	43	1959	88	MISSISSIPPI			
3 J. E. CHENOWETH, Trinidad	65	1951	65	5 N. Smith, Altoona	42	1959	10	1 T. G. Abernethy, Okolona	59	1943	61
4 W. N. Aspinall, Palisade	66	1949	7	6 C. B. HOEVEN, Alton	67	1943	90	2 J. L. Whitten, Charleston	52	1941	62
CONNECTICUT				7 B. F. JENSEN, Exira	70	1939	89	3 J. B. Williams, Raymond	44	1947	78
AL B. P. Grabowski, Bristol	39	1963	-	KANSAS				4 A. Winstead, Philadelphia	59	1943	68
1 E. Q. Daddario, Hartford	44	1959	10	1 R. DOLE, Russell	39	1961	91	5 W. M. Colmer, Pascagoula	72	1933	71
2 W. St. Onge, Putnam	48	1963	-	2 W. H. AVERY, Wakefield	51	1955	76	MISSOURI			
3 R. N. Giaimo, North Haven	43	1959	10	3 R. F. ELLSWORTH, Lawrence	36	1961	68	1 F. M. Karsten, St. Louis	50	1947	1
4 A. W. SIBAL, Norwalk	41	1961	64	4 G. E. SHRIVER, Wichita	50	1961	78	2 T. B. CURTIS, St. Louis	51	1951	84
5 J. S. Monagan, Waterbury	51	1959	23	5 J. SKUBITZ, Pittsburg	56	1963	-	3 L. K. Sullivan, St. Louis	59	1953	4
DELAWARE				KENTUCKY				4 W. J. Randall, Independence	53	1959	2
AL H. B. McDowell, Jr., Middletown	56	1959	6	1 F. A. Stubblefield, Murray	55	1959	10	5 R. Bolling, Kansas City	46	1949	2
FLORIDA				2 W. H. Natcher, Bowling Green	53	1953	15	6 W. R. Hull, Jr., Weston	56	1955	44
1 R. L. Sikes, Crestview	56	1945	43	3 M. G. SNYDER, Jeffersonstown	34	1963	-	7 D. G. HALL, Springfield	52	1961	95
2 C. E. Bennett, Jacksonville	52	1949	35	4 F. Chelf, Lebanon	55	1945	20	8 R. H. Ichord, Houston	36	1961	26
3 C. D. Pepper, Coral Gables	62	1963	-	5 E. SILER, Williamsburg	62	1955	80	9 C. Cannon, Elsberry	83	1923	41
4 D. B. Fascell, Miami	45	1955	26	6 J. C. Watts, Nicholasville	60	1951	24	10 P. C. Jones, Kennett	61	1948	47
5 A. S. Herlong, Jr., Leesburg	53	1949	66	7 C. D. Perkins, Hindman	50	1949	11	MONTANA			
6 P. G. Rogers, West Palm Beach	41	1955	59	LOUISIANA				1 A. Olsen, Helena	46	1961	0
7 A. A. Haley, Sarasota	64	1953	85	1 F. E. Hebert, New Orleans	61	1941	47				
8 D. R. Matthews, Gainesville	55	1953	42								
9 D. Fuqua, Altha	29	1963	-								

Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA	Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA	Member and Home City	Age	Service Began	ACA
2 J. F. BATTIN, Billings	37	1961	85	6 H. R. Kornegay, Greensboro	38	1961	32	4 R. T. Ashmore, Greenville	58	1953	69
NEBRASKA				7 A. Lennon, Wilmington	56	1957	57	5 R. W. Hemphill, Chester	47	1957	42
1 R. F. BEERMANN,				8 C. R. JONAS, Lincoln	58	1953	89	6 J. L. McMillan, Florence	64	1939	59
Dakota City	50	1961	100	9 J. T. BROYHILL, Lenoir	35	1963	-	SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 G. C. CUNNINGHAM,				10 B. L. Whitener, Gastonia	47	1957	59	1 B. REIFEL, Aberdeen	56	1961	71
Omaha	50	1957	85	11 R. A. Taylor, Black Mountain	52	1960	48	2 E. Y. BERRY, McLaughlin	60	1951	88
3 D. T. MARTIN, Kearney	55	1961	91	NORTH DAKOTA				TENNESSEE			
NEVADA				1 H. C. NYGAARD, Enderlin	56	1961	71	1 J. H. QUILLEN, Johnson City	46	1963	-
AL W. S. Baring, Reno	51	1957	23	2 D. L. SHORT, Medora	59	1959	94	2 H. H. BAKER, Hunstville	61	1951	56
NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				3 W. E. BROCK III,			
1 L. C. WYMAN, Manchester	45	1963	-	AL R. TAFT, Cincinnati	36	1963	-	Lookout Mountain	32	1963	-
2 J. C. CLEVELAND,				1 C. W. RICH, Cincinnati	64	1963	-	4 J. L. Evins, Smithville	52	1947	28
New London	42	1963	-	2 D. D. CLANCY, Cincinnati	41	1961	96	5 R. Fulton, Nashville	35	1963	-
NEW JERSEY				3 P. F. SCHENCK, Dayton	63	1951	93	6 R. Bass, Pulaski	44	1955	12
1 W. T. CAHILL, Collingswood	50	1959	58	4 W. M. McCULLOCH, Piqua	61	1947	91	7 T. Murray, Jackson	68	1943	69
2 M. W. GLENN, Margate City	59	1957	73	5 D. L. LATTI, Bowling Green	42	1959	88	8 R. A. Everett, Union City	47	1958	30
3 J. C. AUCHINCLOSS,				6 W. H. HARSHA, JR.,				9 C. Davis, Memphis	65	1940	29
Rumson	78	1943	79	Portsmouth	41	1961	77	TEXAS			
4 F. Thompson, Jr., Trenton	44	1955	7	7 C. J. BROWN, Blanchester	69	1939	94	AL J. Pool, Dallas	51	1963	-
5 P. FRELINGHUYSEN, JR.,				8 J. E. BETTS, Findlay	58	1951	96	1 W. Patman, Texarkana	69	1929	21
Morristown	47	1953	71	9 T. L. Ashley, Waterville	39	1955	11	2 J. B. Brooks, Beaumont	40	1953	14
6 F. P. DWYER, Elizabeth	60	1957	58	10 H. E. ABLE, McArthur	45	1963	-	3 L. Beckworth, Gladewater	49	1957	27
7 W. B. WIDNALL,				11 O. P. BOLTON, Mentor	45	1963	-	4 R. Roberts, McKinney	50	1962	50
Saddle River	56	1950	67	12 S. L. DEVINE, Columbus	47	1959	98	5 B. ALGER, Dallas	44	1955	100
8 C. S. Joelson, Paterson	46	1961	9	13 C. A. MOSHER, Oberlin	56	1961	74	6 O. E. Teague, College Station	52	1946	51
9 F. C. OSMERS, JR., Tenafly	55	1951	65	14 W. H. AYRES, Akron	46	1951	74	7 J. Dowdy, Athens	50	1952	72
10 P. W. Rodino, Jr., Newark	53	1949	10	15 R. T. Secrest, Cambridge	58	1963	-	8 A. Thomas, Houston	64	1937	18
11 J. G. Minish, West Orange	46	1963	-	16 F. T. BOW, Canton	61	1951	96	9 C. W. Thompson, Galveston	66	1947	21
12 G. M. WALLHAUSER,				17 J. M. ASHBROOK,				10 H. Thornberry, Austin	54	1949	16
Maplewood	62	1959	59	Johnstown	34	1961	100	11 W. R. Poage, Waco	63	1937	38
13 C. E. Gallagher, Bayonne	41	1959	4	18 W. L. Hays, Flushing	51	1949	16	12 J. C. Wright, Jr., Fort Worth	40	1955	30
14 D. V. Daniels, Jersey City	54	1959	6	19 M. J. Kirwan, Youngstown	76	1937	15	13 G. B. Purcell, Jr.,			
15 E. J. Patten, Jr., Perth Amboy	57	1963	-	20 M. A. Feighan, Cleveland	57	1943	23	Wichita Falls	43	1962	40
NEW MEXICO (At Large)				21 C. A. Vanik, Cleveland	49	1955	21	14 J. Young, Corpus Christi	46	1957	29
1 J. M. Montoya, Santa Fe	47	1957	10	22 F. P. BOLTON, Lyndhurst	77	1940	86	15 J. M. Kilgore, McAllen	44	1955	59
2 T. G. Morris, Tucumcari	43	1959	23	23 W. E. MINSHALL,				16 E. F. FOREMAN, Odessa	29	1963	-
NEW YORK (New York City)				Rocky River	51	1955	94	17 O. Burleson, Anson	56	1947	65
6 S. HALPERN, Forest Hills	49	1959	73	OKLAHOMA				18 W. E. Rogers, Pampa	54	1951	48
7 J. P. Addabbo, Ozone Park	37	1961	14	1 P. BELCHER, Enid	63	1951	85	19 G. H. Mahon, Lubbock	62	1935	49
8 B. S. Rosenthal, Queens	39	1962	0	2 E. Edmondson, Muskogee	43	1953	6	20 H. B. Gonzalez, San Antonio	46	1961	9
9 J. J. Delaney,				3 C. B. Albert, McAlester	54	1947	4	21 O. C. Fisher, San Angelo	59	1943	68
Long Island City	61	1949	13	4 T. Steed, Shawnee	58	1949	26	22 R. R. Casey, Houston	47	1959	67
10 E. Celler, Brooklyn	74	1923	7	5 J. Jarman, Oklahoma City	47	1951	41	UTAH			
11 E. J. Keogh, Brooklyn	55	1937	5	6 V. Wickersham, Mangum	56	1961	9	1 L. J. BURTON, Ogden	35	1963	-
12 E. F. Kelly, Brooklyn	56	1949	11	OREGON				2 S. P. LLOYD, Salt Lake City	48	1963	-
13 A. J. Multer, Brooklyn	62	1947	4	1 W. NORBLAD, Stayton	54	1946	70	VERMONT			
14 J. J. Rooney, Brooklyn	59	1944	7	2 A. C. Ullman, Baker	48	1957	1	AL R. T. STAFFORD, Rutland	49	1961	55
15 H. L. Carey, Brooklyn	43	1961	4	3 E. Green, Portland	53	1955	10	VIRGINIA			
16 J. M. Murphy, Staten Island	36	1963		4 R. B. Duncan, Medford	41	1963	-	1 T. N. Downing, Newport News	43	1959	64
17 J. V. LINDSAY,				PENNSYLVANIA (Philadelphia)				2 P. Hardy, Jr., Churchland	59	1947	49
New York City	41	1959	52	1 W. A. Barrett, Philadelphia	66	1949	6	3 J. V. Garry, Richmond	70	1945	79
18 A. C. Powell, New York City	54	1945	17	2 R. N. C. Nix, Philadelphia	57	1958	9	4 W. M. Abbitt, Appomattox	54	1948	82
19 L. Farbstain, New York City	60	1957	8	3 J. A. Byrne, Philadelphia	56	1953	8	5 W. M. Tuck, South Boston	66	1953	86
20 W. F. Ryan, New York City	40	1961	0	4 H. Toll, Philadelphia	55	1959	4	6 R. H. POFF, Radford	39	1953	95
21 J. C. Healey, Bronx	53	1956	4	5 W. J. Green, Jr.,				7 J. O. Marsh, Jr., Strasburg	36	1963	-
22 J. H. Gilbert, Bronx	42	1960	0	Philadelphia	52	1949	8	8 H. W. Smith, Broad Run	79	1931	81
23 C. A. Buckley, Bronx	72	1935	0	PENNSYLVANIA (Pittsburgh)				9 W. P. Jennings, Marion	43	1955	27
24 P. A. FINO, Bronx	49	1953	38	14 W. S. Moorhead, Pittsburgh	39	1959	6	10 J. T. BROYHILL, Arlington	43	1953	84
NEW YORK (Rest of State)				18 R. J. CORBETT, Pittsburgh	57	1945	40	WASHINGTON			
1 O. G. Pike, Riverhead	41	1961	30	20 E. J. Holland, Pittsburgh	69	1956	4	1 T. F. PELL, Bainbridge Is.	60	1953	81
2 J. R. GROVER, JR., Babylon	43	1963	-	27 J. G. FULTON, Pittsburgh	59	1945	38	2 J. WESTLAND, Everett	58	1953	83
3 S. B. DEROUNIAN, Roslyn	44	1953	90	PENNSYLVANIA (Rest of State)				3 J. B. Hansen, Cathlamet	55	1960	0
4 J. W. WYDLER, Garden City	38	1963	-	6 G. M. Rhodes, Reading	64	1949	10	4 C. MAY, Yakima	48	1959	73
5 F. J. BECKER, Lynbrook	63	1953	91	7 W. H. MILLIKEN, JR.,				5 W. F. HORAN, Wenatchee	64	1943	58
25 R. R. BARRY, Yonkers	47	1959	78	Sharon Hill	65	1959	73	6 T. C. TOLLEFSON, Tacoma	61	1947	46
26 O. R. REID, Purchase	37	1963	-	8 W. S. CURTIN, Morrisville	57	1957	61	7 K. W. STINSON, Seattle	32	1963	-
27 K. T. GEORGE,				9 P. B. DAGUE, Downingtown	64	1947	90	WEST VIRGINIA			
Tuxedo Park	66	1947	88	10 J. M. McDADE, JR.,				1 A. A. MOORE, JR., Glendale	39	1957	62
28 J. E. WHARTON,				Scranton	31	1963	-	2 H. O. Staggers, Keyser	55	1949	19
Richmondville	63	1951	86	11 D. J. Flood, Wilkes Barre	59	1955	9	3 J. M. Slack, Jr., Charleston	47	1959	12
29 L. W. O'Brien, Albany	62	1952	23	12 J. I. WHALLEY, Windber	60	1960	59	4 K. Hechler, Huntington	48	1959	13
30 C. J. KING, Saratoga Springs	58	1961	87	13 R. S. SCHWEIKER, Lansdale	36	1961	77	5 E. Kee, Bluefield	63	1951	15
31 C. E. KILBURN, Malone	69	1940	91	15 F. E. Walter, Easton	68	1933	20	WISCONSIN			
32 A. PIRNIE, Utica	59	1959	84	16 J. C. KUNKEL, Harrisburg	64	1961	65	1 H. C. SCHADEBERG,			
33 H. W. ROBISON, Owego	47	1958	89	17 H. T. SCHNEEBELI,				Burlington	49	1961	96
34 R. W. RIEHLMAN, Tully	63	1947	79	Williamsport	55	1960	69	2 R. W. Kastenmeier, Watertown	38	1959	6
35 S. S. Stratton, Schenectady	46	1959	24	19 G. A. GOODLING, Loganville	66	1961	78	3 V. W. THOMSON,			
36 F. J. HORTON, Rochester	43	1963	-	21 J. H. Dent, Jeannette	54	1958	20	Richland Center	57	1961	77
37 H. C. OSTERTAG, Attica	66	1951	85	22 J. P. SAYLOR, Johnstown	54	1949	58	4 C. J. Zablocki, Milwaukee	50	1949	10
38 C. E. GOODELL, Jamestown	36	1959	85	23 L. H. GAVIN, Oil City	69	1943	70	5 H. S. Reuss, Milwaukee	50	1955	1
39 J. R. PILLION, Hamburg	58	1953	96	24 J. D. WEAVER, Erie	42	1963	-	6 W. K. VAN PELT,			
40 W. E. MILLER, Olcott	48	1951	85	25 F. M. Clark, Bessemer	47	1955	21	Fond du Lac	57	1951	90
41 T. J. Dulski, Buffalo	47	1959	22	26 T. E. Morgan, Fredericktown	56	1945	9	7 M. R. LAIRD, Marshfield	40	1953	90
NORTH CAROLINA				RHODE ISLAND				8 J. W. BYRNES, Green Bay	49	1945	89
1 H. C. Bonner, Washington	71	1940	31	1 F. J. St. Germain, Woonsocket	34	1961	5	9 L. R. Johnson,			
2 L. H. Fountain, Tarboro	49	1953	47	2 J. E. Fogarty, Harmony	49	1945	20	Black River Falls	61	1953	8
3 D. N. Henderson, Wallace	41	1961	36	SOUTH CAROLINA				10A. E. O'KONSKI, Mercer	55	1943	39
4 H. D. Cooley, Nashville	65	1934	35	1 L. M. Rivers, Charleston	57	1941	49	WYOMING			
5 R. J. Scott, Danbury	57	1957	60	2 A. W. Watson, Columbia	40	1963	-	AL W. H. HARRISON, Sheridan	66	1961	78
				3 W. J. B. Dorn, Greenwood	46	1951	74				

Kennedy's Budget Deficit

From the Nashville *Banner*

Last January, many will recall, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia chided the Kennedy Administration's claim that the current budget would develop a half-billion surplus. The Administration defended this figure as "honest and accurate."

Senator Byrd, being a gentleman, didn't question the "honesty" of the prediction, but he did challenge the accuracy. He, in effect, said the budget was unrealistic, and could not possibly produce a surplus—only a deficit.

Now that the election is over, the "budgeteers" foresee a deficit of \$8.9 billion. For the record, it might be pointed out that deficits are the rule not the exception. Starting with 1930, only on seven occasions has the federal government ended a fiscal year with a budget surplus. These occurred in 1930, 1947, 1948, 1951, 1956, 1957 and 1960. And since that time the national debt has gone up and up and up.

Now it seems that persons who can be considered "expert" in studying and evaluating federal government spending and its relationship to the budget, honestly believe that the \$8.9 billion deficit estimate could be far from "realistic."

In fact, one business columnist writes that "informed observers can reach a figure of \$15 billion or more" for this fiscal year, or the next—or both.

As a means of contributing further to the budget surplus is the Kennedy Administration's proposed slash in taxes. Few, if anyone, are against a tax cut; but most thinking taxpayers honestly believe that any tax relief should be coupled with a corresponding reduction in government spending to offset the "loss" of revenue. And this would not be impossible if some of the fluff were to be "edited" out of a number of our super lavish domestic programs.

But the trouble with the Kennedy proposal is there is no announced plan for paring of spending. Thus, in the face of an impending attempt to reduce taxes, is the odds-on chance that government spending will go up—not down.

This is one way to wind up the fiscal year "\$15 billion or more" in the red.

WILD SPENDING—"Wild spending on the part of those who inherit their money, may always be questioned. But wild spending on the part of those who obtain funds through political duress and tax collections is infinitely worse and the major problem of our times."

—From the Odessa (Tex.) *American*

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To Win Elections:

JFK's Weapon Is Tax Money

From the San Diego *Union*

In the old days political machines regularly provided winning voting margins by having ballots cast in the name of the dead and passing out dollar bills in key precincts. These practices linger in some big-city wards, but politics has become sophisticated, and the stakes are much greater. And so are the bids for votes.

A national administration has \$100 billion to spend, half of it for military purposes and defense and aerospace contracts. The impact of this spending, on the prosperity of a community, or even a state, and upon the livelihood of individuals, can be tremendous.

The present Administration, with its keen sense of political power, has not hesitated to raise the specter of contract losses or the blessings of awards.

When Mr. Kennedy was touring the country on behalf of Democratic party candidates, and incidentally, while the Soviet Communists were stealthily stacking missiles on Cuba, he told a Pennsylvania crowd that . . . "military prime contract awards to Pennsylvania for fiscal year 1962 were nearly 50 per cent higher than in 1960—and this is the kind of progress and collaboration which Dick Dilworth can continue as governor."

The people didn't accept this political premise, or perhaps just didn't understand its significance. Mr. Dilworth was defeated.

Virginia was made happy when its military contracts jumped the state from 46th to 30th in per capita awards. A Democrat proclaimed that his state was "no longer first in war, first in peace, and last in the hearts of the Pentagon."

Texas is a fine state with fine people. It also has Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. The billions are pouring into a southern state that already has elected a Republican senator and almost elected a Republican governor. The line must be held.

Perhaps we are too cynical. But the President and the men around him have broadened the concept of the "public interest" to where they alone decide whether certain endeavors or areas of the country should be punished or rewarded according to how they respond to their own ideological concepts.

The weapon is money—tax money. The United States Steel Corporation was whipped into line by the threat of loss of military contracts, and the aerospace industry was ordered to conduct union shop elections under the implied threat of the withholding of government business.

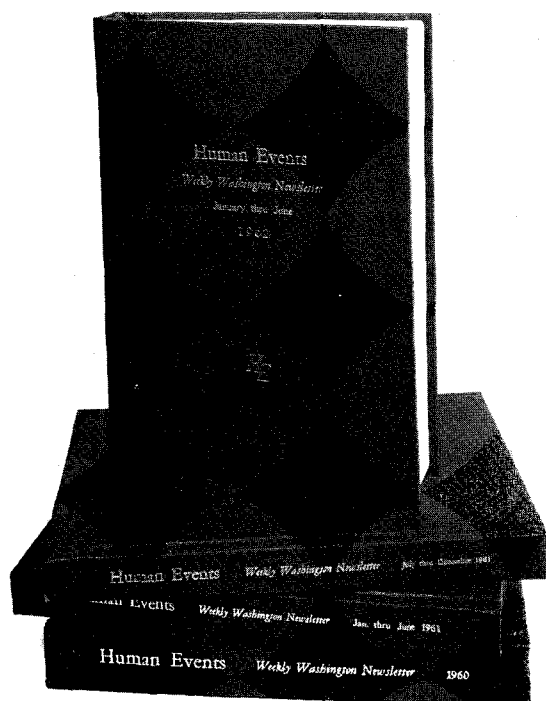
Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the President's brother, told a London *Sunday Times* interviewer that the federal government is spending \$650 million in Mississippi, and this could be used as a lever to enforce compliance with administration decisions.

If politics is to be reduced to a cash basis, perhaps candidates in the future should be asked, "What are you doing to buy votes?" The response, of course, would be, "Is your vote for sale?"

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U Thant Spouts Ridiculous Advice

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

Almost immediately after his election as Secretary General of the United Nations, Burma's U Thant began spouting advice to the United States about how to handle its cold-war problems.

By and large, that advice was ridiculous and should be promptly forgotten by American policy makers.

For either the UN Secretary General is wearing rose-colored glasses, or he is deliberately playing into the hands of the Russians. Either way, it behooves us to keep a close eye on U Thant in all future negotiations to which the United Nations may be a party.

Thant aired his naive or dubious views at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore where he delivered the George Huntington Williams memorial lecture. He called on the United States and the Soviet Union to follow up their "Cuban compromise" with give-and-take solutions on Berlin and other cold-war issues. He said he was convinced that Premier Khrushchev does not want war and is sincere in his desire for peaceful co-existence.

As though this weren't enough, Thant went on to chide the Western powers for failing to "appreciate the full significance" of the changes in Moscow's thinking since the death of Josef Stalin. He added:

"Mr. Khrushchev, who is now in control of the reins of government, belongs to a different category of leaders, with a coherent philosophy of the world based on the thesis, not of the inevitability of war but of the imperative of competitive co-existence. We may or may not agree with his philosophy or his aims, but we have very good reasons to believe that he does not want war."

It perhaps would have been more accurate if Mr. Thant had said we have very good reason to believe that Khrushchev does not want war—if he can manage to enslave the world without going to that extreme.

I suggest that if we adopt the Thant thesis that Khrushchev doesn't want war and is sincere in his desire for peaceful co-existence, we have to erase the Cuban experience from our memories. Just how the clandestine build-up of an offensive missile and bomber complex on our Southern doorstep fits into a sincere desire for "peaceful co-existence" is difficult to understand.

What does it mean if it doesn't mean that Khrushchev believes in the inevitability of war and wants the Communist world to be prepared?

And what great and vast change has there been in Moscow's thinking since the death of Stalin? Does Mr. Thant want us to believe that Mr. Khrushchev's gregariousness, compared with Stalin's taciturnity, has changed the basic aim of the Kremlin to dominate the world? Are we to think that because Khrushchev is glib and talkative, where Stalin was close-mouthed

and silent, that his intentions are more honorable?

Demeanor and talk have never been anything to the Communists but weapons with which to confuse their enemies.

If we ever begin basing our attitude and our policy on what Khrushchev says rather than what he does, we'll be in deep and lasting trouble. But that is what Secretary General Thant would like us to do. He apparently wants us to forget that it was Khrushchev—not Stalin—who crushed the spirit of freedom in Hungary with tanks and guns. He apparently wants us to overlook the fact that it was Khrushchev—not Stalin—who built the Wall of Shame in Berlin and began shooting down people who tried to escape. He apparently doesn't count the fact that it was Khrushchev and one of his predecessors who cheated on the nuclear test ban and then broke it openly when it suited his purposes.

Mr. Thant would do better to address his advice to the Soviet Union. The rulers of the Kremlin could use a few lectures on the meaning of freedom and justice and order.

How do you stand, sir?

(COPYRIGHT 1963, Los Angeles Times)

Three Bad Bets on Tito

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Yugoslavia's Dictator Tito is a Communist. On that everybody is agreed. But, some have argued, he is an independent Communist. To that others have answered that in a showdown he could be expected to be nowhere else but on the Communist side.

But foolishly and at the expense of the American taxpayers, three American Presidents "bet" they could buy Tito's favor with foreign aid handouts.

Communist Tito has been given about two billion of your dollars.

In the Kremlin a few days ago, Tito smiled at Khrushchev and spoke to a Communist party assembly: "Our views are identical or very close together." On cold war issues, he said, "certain differences remain," but "we shall do away with them through constructive cooperation."

President Truman bet wrong on Communist Tito.

President Eisenhower bet wrong on Communist Tito.

President Kennedy bet wrong on Communist Tito.

It has cost more than dollars.

PALACE IN LIBERIA—In Liberia, where there is a great deal of poverty and misery, a \$10 million palace is being built for the President of that country despite the fact that the present palace is said to equal the United States White House. Through fiscal year 1962, Liberia received more than \$40 million in direct foreign aid and about \$250 million for development "loans." What is that we have been told about our aid being designed to help needy people in foreign nations?

—Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

HUMAN EVENTS

Jail Walker—Free Scales

The Kennedys' Double Standard

By WALTER TROHAN

There are times when neither of the elder Kennedy brothers, who are generally ideologically closer than the Siamese twins, seems to be his brother's keeper.

Last October 1, Attorney General Robert Francis Kennedy announced the arrest of the one-time army field commander, Edwin A. Walker, after the rioting which followed the admission of a Negro to the University of Mississippi. The former major general was charged with rebellion, insurrection and seditious conspiracy.

On Christmas eve, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy commuted the sentence of Junius Irving Scales, a former leader of the Communist party in Tennessee and in the Carolinas. Scales served almost 15 months of a six-year term for being a member of the Communist party in violation of the Smith act.

The brothers were together in acting against the Communist menace posed by establishment of Russian missile bases in Cuba. They would seem to be far apart in the jailing of a staunch foe of communism, even though he may be a controversial figure, and in the releasing of a former Communist.

Scales Sentenced Twice

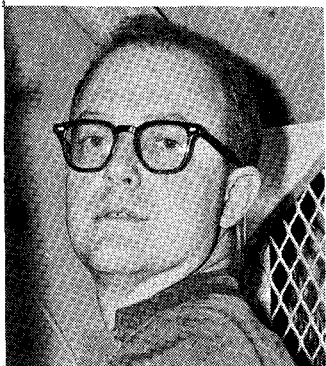
Scales was tried twice, found guilty twice and sentenced twice to prison terms. The first conviction, which was on April 2, 1955, was set aside by the Supreme Court on October 14, 1957, after it ruled that Scales was entitled to see FBI reports used in his trial.

His second trial ended in a conviction on February 21, 1958, and he was sentenced to serve six years. The Supreme court upheld the second conviction. He would have been eligible for parole next October when one-third of his term would have been served.

Scales admitted membership in the Communist party at his second trial. He said he had renounced the party and severed all connection with it in February, 1957, almost two years after his first trial. Scales won a commutation of his sentence because the six-year term was longer than that given to several national leaders of the Communist party, who were sentenced to terms of three and five years after trial in New York City in 1949.

Was Walker Pilloried?

The consideration given to Scales was in sharp contrast to the treatment accorded the soldier, said by the Pentagon to possess a "splendid" record in Europe and Korea during two wars. He also performed admirably in command of troops in the integration conflict in Little Rock, Arkansas, during the Eisenhower Administration, so that he cannot and should not be dismissed as anti-Negro.



SCALES

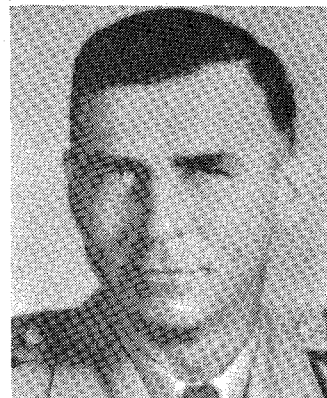
Bobby Kennedy, who has been described as the busiest Attorney General since Harry M. Daugherty, the overly active White House confidant in the Justice Department in the Harding Administration, has the right to bring charges against various persons and have them tried fairly in the courts.

Yet, the treatment accorded Walker was so extraordinary as to confirm the charges of his supporters that he was being persecuted for his ultra-conservative activities, including membership in the John Birch Society.

The general, who resigned from the army, when he might have retired and received three-quarters pay, was carted off to a United States hospital for federal prisoners. It was announced that he was being held awaiting trial rather than for medical treatment. A doctor who did not examine the general pronounced him mentally disturbed on the admitted basis of newspaper accounts of Walker's activities.

Suggested Change in Capital's Name

Walker was released when friends rallied to his support. Bail was set at \$100,000, the same amount as was set for top Russian spy Rudolf Ivanovich Abel. Later it was cut to \$50,000. Last November Walker was found mentally competent to stand trial. A federal grand jury at Oxford, Mississippi, will have to hear government charges and decide whether to return an indictment on the federal charges. The government can lessen or broaden the charges, depending on the humor of the Attorney General.



WALKER

Because of the closeness of the association of the President and his Attorney General, and the impending arrival of their younger brother, Edward M. Kennedy, who will take his seat in the Senate on January 9, it has been suggested that the name of the capital be changed from Washington to Philadelphia. It will be remembered that Philadelphia means "The City of Brotherly Love."

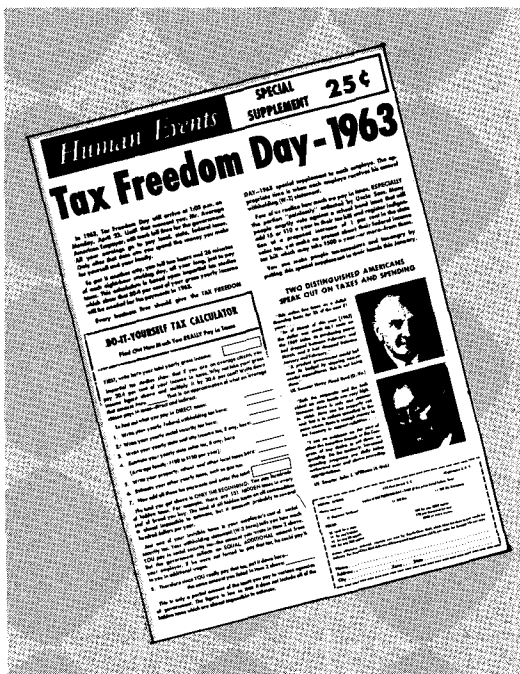
FILIBUSTER—"The filibuster is . . . an almost providential thing to the [Senate] liberal extremists. And if they ever managed totally to destroy it, they would be quite lost—and most of them never re-elected. For it is a handy alibi for their persistent incapacity to legislate effectively. They can always say back home that they tried awfully hard—but were finished off by that dreadful thing, 'the filibuster.'"

—Columnist William S. White in
the Washington *Evening Star*

Tax Freedom Day - 1963

In 1963 Tax Freedom Day will arrive at 1:05 p.m. on Monday, April 22. Until that moment, you will work full time for the government. All your earnings go to pay local, state and Federal taxes. Only after that can you spend the money you make for yourself and your family.

1963		APRIL					1963
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	Full Moon 6	Last Quart. 16	New Moon 23	First Quart. 30	



SOUNDS IMPOSSIBLE?

Unfortunately, its true... the unvarnished fact is that for nearly a third of each year you're working to support the bungling bureaucracy and wasteful boondoggles of your federal, state and local governments.

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HUMAN EVENTS

Can ARA Reduce Unemployment In Pennsylvania?

By HANS F. SENNHOLZ, Ph. D.
Grove City [Pa.] College

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Between 1911 and 1945 Pennsylvania led all the states in mineral production, furnishing 17.82 per cent of the country's mineral products. In total mineral output, about 80 per cent of which is coal, it now ranks second to Texas. Pennsylvania ranks second to New York in the value of its manufactures. Pennsylvania has always ranked first among the states in the production of iron and steel.

And yet, since 1948, Pennsylvania has ranked 37th in rate of population growth and 44th in rate of income growth. Our unemployment is usually 3 per cent higher than the national unemployment rate. Fifty-one of our 67 counties are classified as areas of high and persistent unemployment by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the US Department of Commerce. Twenty-four of our counties lost population between 1950 and 1960.

One-twelfth of Pennsylvania's total personal income in 1960 consisted of payments for welfare, pensions, unemployment compensation and social security, *which is the highest ratio for any state.* In 1961, unemployment benefits were the largest single source of income in the industrial Scranton—Wilkes-Barre area. And since the inauguration of ARA Pennsylvania leads all states in National Area Redevelopment aid. The 100th ARA loan was just announced by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

ARA and JFK

The Area Redevelopment Administration is President Kennedy's answer to the problems of area stagnation and unemployment. When campaigning for the Presidency he made a special appeal to the "depressed areas." When he had been elected, Congress immediately obliged him by creating the Area Redevelopment Administration with an initial appropriation of \$394 million. Its funds are to "help areas of substantial and persistent unemployment and under-employment to take effective steps in planning and financing their economic redevelopment."

In essence, ARA is to provide an additional source of financing for local projects that are said to create new employment opportunities in certain designated areas with chronic problems of unemployment, under-employment or low family income. ARA's financial resources consist of a revolving fund for loans to finance new industrial and commercial projects, another revolving fund for loans to finance new public facilities to spark industrial and commercial growth, a fund for grants to finance public facilities in whole or in part and, finally, additional funds for retraining and subsistence allowances.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Professor Hans F. Sennholz is Chairman of the Economics Department at Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, and has written extensively for *Human Events* and other publications. Among his recent *Human Events* articles are "The Sudden Importance of Silver" (December 8, 1962) and "The 35-Hour Work Week" (September 15, 1962).



To be eligible for an ARA loan or grant, a project must be located in a depressed area; it must serve to advance the overall economic plan approved by ARA; it must be certified by the local planning agency and by the state as being consistent with the overall economic development plan.

A proposed project must meet the following tests to qualify for ARA aid: It must, in the opinion of the government authorities, contribute to the long-range economic growth of the area. It must create permanent new employment opportunities. Financing from sources other than ARA must not be available on reasonable terms. The project must be economically and technically sound in the judgment of the authorities. And it must not reduce employment in other areas.

The Government "Planners"

Now ARA has set out to redevelop or, at least, spark the redevelopment of Pennsylvania. What 11 million Pennsylvanians apparently failed to achieve, ARA endeavors to promote with 100 loans.

Its approach is new, and yet so old. Its emphasis is on "planning," which means, of course, its own. It declares an area "depressed" and then prescribes an over-all economic plan. It defines "long-range economic growth" and "reasonable" and "unreasonable" terms for development aid. It determines a project's economic and technical "soundness" and its effects on employment.

It is true, ARA officials do welcome assistance and counsel from other officials in state economic development agencies, local offices of the Small Business Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Department of the Interior. Officials on all levels of government, all civil servants, are the judges of economic development. But there is no place for businessmen, bankers, promoters and investors. Economic development has become the exclusive concern of government planners.

What are their qualifications? Are they successful businessmen, promoters, investors? Or are they successful executives and captains of industry who manage growing enterprises? Not at all! Their sole qualification is the tax money which the law has placed in their hands. They have economic power which flows from the millions of dollars they dispense.

The planners mean to use this power in a way that runs counter to all principles of economic development. In fact, it is the very condition of the law that no other funds must be available on reasonable terms. This means, of course, that a project undertaken by ARA must have been deemed unwise, uneconomical or a poor risk by the bankers, promoters, investors and other businessmen of the community. Or, if private funds were actually available, the rates of interest were very high because of a great degree of risk and uncertainty; and such rates now appear "unreasonable" to the government planners.

ARA Hampers Economic Development

In a free capital market, scarce funds and resources are invested in places where they are most urgently needed. Urgent need finds expression in high prices and yields. Capital investments thus serve the greatest need whenever they are channelled towards high returns. Now, if ARA officials channel scarce funds and resources toward low-yield employments, they actually hamper economic development. In fact they are wasting funds on unimportant projects. Or, if they lend funds at low

interest rates for highly speculative ventures, they are speculating with tax funds and make interest gifts to favored recipients.

ARA funds are to create employment. When do these investment funds actually create a net addition to employment? Rarely do they do so. The next passages are to prove this point.

Federal Government Creates Unemployment

Unemployment is a wage phenomenon. Unemployment arises whenever labor is priced out of the market. A worker is unemployed if either his government or his labor union enforces a wage rate plus costly fringe benefits that exceed the value of his productive contribution. If a steel worker produces \$3.50 worth of steel per hour he will be laid off if his union insists on \$3.60 wage and fringe benefits.

Most of the nation's unemployment is created by the US government's enforcing unrealistic minimum wage rates and by the labor unions that increase unrealistic employment costs. This is why most of our unemployment has decimated the ranks of our unskilled labor force, which is affected by minimum wage legislation, and the ranks of unionized labor. The strongholds of labor unions are the centers of unemployment.

Employment is created in two ways. Either employment costs are lowered, or labor productivity is raised. ARA obviously does not propose to reduce wage rates through minimum wage reduction or union restraint. But does it provide employment through higher labor productivity?

A net addition to capital investments does raise general labor productivity if it increases the capital investment per worker. But ARA provides no net addition to capital investment. It merely redistributes some capital. The federal government takes capital from corporations through a great number of taxes and then, via ARA, reinvests a fraction of the take in business ventures with submarginal productivity and yield. The net effect is capital consumption through bureaucracy and malinvestment, no additional employment.

The Unions Hurt Pennsylvania

And yet, ARA is to create employment in Pennsylvania. Most of our unemployment exists in the union strongholds. Our most important industries—coal, iron and steel—are organized by the most militant unions in the country. They have strangled their industries through incessant cost increases until work forces were reduced to fractions of their former sizes.

In 1900, 55.5 per cent of all coal miners worked in Pennsylvania. By 1960, this figure had declined to 24.4 per cent. In 1930 more than 300,000 workers still found employment in Pennsylvania coal mines. By 1950 this number had declined to 200,000, and to some 55,000 in 1960. Most of our coal towns are ghost towns or depressed areas in which an aging population subsists on unemployment compensation, assistance and social security.

Pennsylvania is the first steel production state in the nation. Steel-workers' wages by far exceed the wages that would be paid without strikes and other union coercion. Consequently employment has declined considerably in most Pennsylvania areas.

In the Bethlehem area, it has dropped 32 per cent since the Korean boom. In the Johnstown area, it has declined some 41 per cent. In the future, employment must be expected to decline even further as, with one exception, the new, more efficient steel mills are located outside of the state. In sum, steel employment declined from 319,100 in 1953 to 236,800 in 1961. (Cf. A Shapp Foundation Report, 1962. Its data appears to be accurate although its interpretations and explanations are slanted in a radical vein.)

Another important Pennsylvania industry suffering from the same union effects is textile manufacture. In 1930 our textile mills employed some 185,000 men. Today, after 30 years of union organization, agitation and strangulation, employment has fallen to some 70,000. And the trend is still downward.

It is very significant that in a related industry employing mostly women, whose unionization is negligible and whose wages continue to be determined by the market, employment rises steadily. It rose from some 80,000 in 1930 to more than 156,000 in 1960. Today the apparel industry is Pennsylvania's second largest employer—topped only by steel.

Bearing in mind that Pennsylvania has the highest state ratio of assistance, pensions, unemployment compensation and social security to total income it is probably fair to conclude that Pennsylvania also has the highest ratio of employed wives and mothers to unemployed husbands and fathers. Interesting sociological studies could be made on this ratio of the sexes in our labor markets.

Why ARA Can't Work

How can ARA create employment for idle coal miners, steel workers, textile mill hands? As it does not propose to reduce uneconomical wage rates or increase the labor productivity of the depressed industries, its efforts are bound to be futile. In fact, employment conditions are worsened if ARA loans and grants are used to encourage and promote the union drive for higher production costs.

Any measure that prolongs or intensifies the wage maladjustment, whether it is a government subsidy, purchase order or development loan or merely a public endorsement of union policies, tends to aggravate the unemployment problem. This is why ARA loans and grants in union strongholds and centers of unemployment will, in the long run, breed additional unemployment.

But, in the meantime, ARA officials will be quick to claim credit for countless jobs. Congressional allocation of funds will depend mainly on their claims of success. This is why the one hundred ARA loans to Pennsylvania totaling \$1,141,838 are loudly acclaimed as having created 1,261 jobs.

In other words, ARA claims to provide permanent jobs at the price of an ARA loan of \$905.50 per job. What a bargain! It costs American industries between \$15,000 and \$60,000 of genuine savings or net profits after taxes to create one additional job. Now ARA claims to provide the same at the paltry expense of \$905.50. At this very price the total unemployment in Pennsylvania, which usually hovers between 400,000 and 500,000 men, could be eliminated with a Congressional ARA allocation of approximately \$400 million. What Congressman could resist such a bargain?

In reality, ARA is a dangerous hoax that not only obscures the fundamental economic problems of employment but also promotes bureaucratic planning and power. It provides a new avenue for central planning and control, which is the very nature of socialism. ARA also provides the New Frontier with a new way by which it can reward and do favors for its followers and recriminate against its opponents.

In the centers of union power and economic stagnation ARA may attempt to break the last political resistance on the part of businessmen through grants and loans or merely promises of them. In the footsteps of the Urban Renewal Administration it may promote the firm entrenchment of the liberal congressmen which such districts usually send to Congress, and purge the few conservatives through conspicuous withholding of development loans.

The ultimate outcome can be no other than the firm entrenchment of the New Frontier.

Nevertheless, the ARA farce has its own natural limitations in the form of economic laws. While ARA officials may claim great success through ever more jobs, its "depressed" areas will continue to be plagued by economic stagnation and heavy unemployment. For as long as labor unions exert their great power to price their members out of the labor market, the union strongholds must be chronically depressed.

But this economic truth is obscured by the smoke of New Frontier propaganda and politics that aim to bureaucratize and socialize the American economy. An essential step in this direction is the present attempt to force the working people all over America to subsidize the union strongholds and stagnation centers through ARA and other federal handouts.

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for \$1; 35 for \$2; 125 for \$5; 300 for \$10; 1,000 for \$20. Order by section number and date of issue.

How the GOP Won

The Hancock County, Ohio, Story

By GEORGE D. BRABSON
Corporation Executive, Findlay, Ohio

Do you recall the rumors so widely circulated in Ohio following the 1958 elections, that Ohio voters had abandoned all their traditional conservatism, moved over into the ranks of the liberals, had become pro-labor and anti-business, and so on?

These rumors, carefully planted by a group of Democrats, were carried all over Ohio and picked up by the Kennedy bandwagon, whose speakers sagely forecast the early demise of the GOP in Ohio. A great change had taken place, they declared; Ohio voters had voted out our old mossback legislature, and a new group of liberal-minded, forward-looking, pro-labor Democrats was in command in Columbus.

The odd part about this rumor was that a lot of conservatives in Ohio actually believed it. Some of us put on sackcloth and ashes and went about moaning the defeat of our candidates in the 1958 debacle, just as if we were done for and we might as well get ready for the hearse. So many Republicans heard and repeated the rumor that it got to be accepted as gospel in political meetings and rallies both at the local and state level, and we Republicans began to think of ourselves as the minority party here in Ohio.

Fortunately, some of us conservatives were skeptical of the charge that the electorate here in Ohio—which had proved itself basically conservative over such a long period of years—could flop over so suddenly and become “welfare-state conscious” overnight.

Some of us even went back to our textbooks on sociology, and we came up with quite a different set of conclusions. We learned that for a community to move from a conservative to a liberal attitude denotes a psychological phenomenon which takes a generation or more to bring about, rather than a couple of years.

Then we went back and applied this to political conditions here in Ohio since 1952. In the national elections of that year you will recall that Robert A. Taft swept to the biggest election majority ever given to a US Senator in Ohio. Taft ran on a wholly conservative platform and was dubbed “Mister Republican” in that campaign. No one could dispute that this was certainly a victory for the conservatives, and a true reflection of conservative sentiment in the state.

Now, how did they win? You cannot win an election just by being for or against something. How did the Democrats put their feelings into action, and convert them into votes?

To get that picture we obtained a film which the CIO had put out in 1957 called *The Wisconsin Story*. It told

in disarming fashion exactly how the labor leaders in Wisconsin had put a wholly unknown man named Proxmire into the US Senate in 1957. It was a piece of political machinery so simple in concept, and so legitimate in action that no one could possibly take offense at it. It lent itself peculiarly to use by an organization which could command a lot of voluntary and concentrated effort for a short time.



Some of you have seen *The Wisconsin Story* and already know what techniques were used to get out the voters and persuade them to vote for Senator Proxmire. I think we went the CIO one better and improved on their technique quite a little. Here is what I know we did in the 1960 elections in our own Hancock County (in northeast Ohio, 60 miles from Toledo—county seat, Findlay). I think the results speak for themselves:

PROXMIRE

- (1) We obtained a complete list of all registered voters in the county, showing party affiliation.
- (2) We then compiled a list of precincts of every Republican registrant, adding thereto the name of every voter in precincts where previous elections had shown a large independent vote, i.e., going Republican in one election and Democrat in another.
- (3) This list was then divided up by precincts to avoid any possible duplication.
- (4) A battery of ten telephones was installed under a supervisor who instructed in quick and efficient telephone use.
- (5) Volunteers were called for from the women of our party. The response was overwhelming and pleasing. They were all given training in what to say and how to say it.
- (6) These volunteer operators telephoned every Republican and independent voter in the City of Findlay, beginning at 10 a.m. the day before election and ending at 5 p.m. on Election Day.
- (7) Only three questions were asked as follows:
 - (a) This is Republican Headquarters, and we are telephoning to remind you of your privilege of voting today.
 - (b) Can we be of any assistance to you in getting you to the polls?
 - (c) Do you need a baby sitter; if so, we can supply one.

Note: We did not ask, “Have you voted?”
We did not ask anyone to vote Republican.



TAFT

The results here in Hancock County were so impressive that this is the real reason I am passing this story on to you.

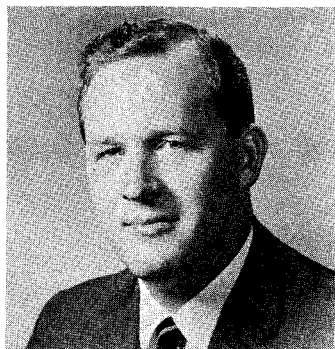
- (1) Hancock County cast the largest vote in its history: 91 per cent of all registered voters. The Republican vote was the largest ever cast in the history of the county: 17,060.
- (2) We carried every county office by very large majorities, with the single exception of the office of Sheriff, which the Democrats carried by a small majority.

The Necessity of Good Organization

Within the last few years there has been a large influx of workers and employes in new industries and expanding older industries—mainly young people with no Republican traditions or inclinations. In addition, the AFL-CIO has poured money into this county in the last elections and made every effort to defeat our Congressman, our county officials and city officials.

We have endeavored to counter all this by keeping our Republican organizations—men's and women's—alive and functioning all the year round, with meetings of the Executive Committees and with special emphasis on building up our Young Republican organization and our women's organization. Equally important, we have always conducted a financial campaign and raised sufficient funds to carry on a fair public presentation of the local issues, and to finance the usual campaign expenditures.

In addition, since the 1960 elections we have also tried to take advantage of the fact that here in Ohio we are in an area of numerous colleges and universities, and we have, therefore, presented programs giving students an opportunity to see what the modern business institution really is; what kind of people modern business leaders really are; and how clearly American business and businessmen have become part of the fiscal and tax programs of both state and local governments.



ASHBROOK

What we have done in all these areas has paid off at the polls not only in the 1960 elections but in the 1962 elections as well.

This was not something that just happened in Hancock County. The same thing took place in a number of other counties in Ohio, with almost the same results. Allen County with Lima as its county seat used the same tactics and scored conservative victories both in 1960 and in 1962. Many counties in Ohio which had sent left-leaning representatives to the Ohio Legislature in 1958 reversed their representation almost completely in 1960, and they remained conservative in the 1962 elections.

More importantly and more significantly for all of us, however, is the fact that the trend toward conservatism in Ohio was not confined to the state and local offices such as members of the Ohio Legislature. The whole county took note of the fact that in 1960 conservative Republicans won two new seats in Congress from Ohio. These were, of course, Congressman John Ashbrook of the 17th District and Congressman Tom Moorehead of the 15th District.

In the recent elections we conservatives in Ohio continued to gain in our congressional representation.

With 16 Republican seats from Ohio in the last Congress, we moved ahead another step and now have 18 Republicans representing Ohio in the 88th Congress which has just convened.

These I think are significant gains, because they were made in a state where the stakes were high. Don't forget that Ohio is a bellwether state, a manufacturing state, a laboring man's state where the unions have a large membership. Don't forget that the Democrats took a bad licking in Ohio in 1960, and that we know that they went all out in 1962 in their efforts to win and retrieve both the power and the offices and positions they lost in 1960. In spite of all that, we conservatives won a smashing victory in Ohio in 1962 in every level of government—local, state and federal.

A Lesson for Others

The plain unvarnished truth, of course, is that the average American citizen is basically conservative. He owns his home, his car, his boat and his share in a business of some sort, or he has a steady job at good wages. These are the things that make a conservative of any man, and he can be depended upon to vote to retain and conserve them.

If his right to conserve such things is threatened (as appeared to be the case in 1958), he will vote against the party or the man who he fears will take these things away from him. Otherwise he will continue to be a conservative and will vote to keep the things he already has.

In my own lifetime I have seen case after case where young, fire-eating radicals have turned into stanch conservatives as soon as they had a family, a steady job, a home, or a personal interest in a business. I have seen precious few Communists among the homeowners or the owners of a share of American business.

This I believe is the cornerstone upon which all conservative political thinking must rest. If a citizen has a stake in his country's economy and welfare, that signifies his own welfare also, and he has no difficulty in identifying his country's best interest with his own best interest.

Office seekers must make their appeal to property owners of one sort or another—the largest group of voters. It is our job as conservatives to make the facts clear and cogent to members of this great segment of the electorate, pointing out to them wherein lies their own best self-interest.

Ohio led the way in explaining this to voters in 1960. We did it again in 1962 and achieved even more significant results. There is no reason why other states should not follow Ohio's lead and adopt the same winning techniques in elections to come.

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Crime in New York's Public Housing

By STEPHEN H. MARCUS

Thirty years ago, the liberals assigned to public housing the top priority position on their "most urgent" list and subjected the American public to an interminable propaganda campaign in its favor.

First—the New Dealers contended—slums were caused by certain glaring inefficiencies in the free enterprise system. Capitalism could not provide the laboring masses with housing of a decent standard and at a price comfortably within their means. Next, once the slum dweller was removed from the dismal squalor of ghetto life, and nestled in public housing, he would evince a natural positive response to his new environment.

With his family and himself shielded by the sturdy walls of public housing from the morals-decaying influences of the slums they could now lead richer, more productive lives—or so the New Dealers claimed.

Countless times the public was told, as the liberal *New Republic* editorially insisted in 1931, that "the... problem is to get rid of the dreary expanse of substandard housing... and to build new communities, so financed that even the lowest income groups will be able to afford them.... The objective cannot be achieved by building only four walls and a roof; it is a matter of obtaining at the same time fresh air, sunlight, playgrounds and gardens..."

There is public housing, the *New Republic* curtly promised, "or a revolution."

The tenets of the public housing gospel received judicial support. Said a New York court decision in the mid-Thirties: "The public evils, social and economic, of such 'slum' conditions are unquestioned and unquestionable. Slum areas are the breeding places of disease which take toll not only from denizens, but by spread, from the inhabitants of the entire city and state. Juvenile delinquency, crime and immorality are there born, find protection and flourish."

Submitting to the voluminous liberal propaganda of the day, New York City, in 1935, embarked on the nation's first public housing program.

The lush promises of the liberals clamoring for public housing during the New Deal have not, however, materialized—even after twenty-seven years of public housing experiments in New York City. As a crime preventative, socialistic housing has shown itself to be an unmitigated failure. Rather than reducing crime, public housing has become its monumental festering place.

Today, public housing is the anticipated, and almost daily, stage for murders, rapes, muggings and thievery. Indeed, in the houses the number of "crimes against persons," for instance, soars way above the city's crime rate. Homicide in the housing projects occurs 50 per cent more frequently per 100,000 residents than in the city as a whole. It is evident that the public housing crime rate also boosts the city's figures, so that crime



The General Grant Houses in New York City

frequency in the city, excluding the housing projects, would be lower than statistics reveal and thus the housing crime rate would be relatively higher.

That public housing is a hopeless disappointment as a crime deterrent cannot be denied. Yet New Yorkers are so deeply imbued with liberal dogma that possible objectors to housing proposals are exhaustingly reluctant to offer their opinions for fear of public censure.

A few months ago the *New York Journal-American* published an exposure of the ubiquitous crime and delinquency in the city's public housing projects. The paper's crusade included an expose of housing conditions—in itself a worthwhile endeavor—but failed to remind its audience of the assurances fed them by starry-eyed reformers during the New Deal, and instead confined itself to making a lame plea for added police protection in the houses.

Between July 15 and August 14 of last year, disclosed the *Journal-American*, 131 assaults were made upon tenants and passers-by in the projects. One housing project, the paper said, reported 12 rapes in the first half of 1962. Murders occur in the projects on the average of two a month, and the average for all arrests is more than 200 a month. Residents of the General Grant Houses, the *Journal* divulged, were registering ten complaints a day.

Mr. Marcus was a student this past summer at the *Human Events* Journalism Workshop.



[Photo: A. Devaney, Inc., New York City]

Air view of Manhattan's Harlem River Housing Project

Interestingly enough, the paper explained that the available figures, gruesome as they are, are actually grossly understated because victims living in the houses are silenced by fear of reprisals; most crimes go unreported. After the recent rape and slaying of a young girl in the city's Manhattanville project, for example, the police announced that 30 rapes had gone unreported by the project's frightened tenants.

Another reason for inadvertent distortion is the lack of a sizable housing police force. In 1960, for instance, 29 arrests were made at the Baruch Houses, also in Manhattan. Yet the next year this figure skyrocketed nearly 500 per cent to 139 arrests because of the increase of police officers guarding the project in mid-1961!

The *Journal-American* blamed the Housing Authority—the city agency which administers to the needs of the houses—for concealing the true crime figures and continually suppressing adverse publicity. An anonymous Housing Authority police officer, one of the men employed to guard the public housing developments, complained to the *Journal*: "The Authority is doing everything possible to minimize the real situation. Its basic policy is to ignore or cover up the crime as bad publicity.

"When we make an arrest we get bawled out for hurting the project. We are discouraged from even reporting anything but the most serious complaints. We are forbidden to make any investigation.

"The morale of the housing police is in a terrible condition. The only time a man gets congratulated is when he stops vandalism. Otherwise, we're supposed to sweep everything under the rug."

After commendable reporting of housing conditions, the *Journal-American* finally asserted that the supposedly inadequate size of the Housing Authority police force was the root cause of the appalling crime rate of the projects. The paper argued that the entire Housing Authority police force consists of 605 men or 134 police officers for every 100,000 project tenants. Considering that each man works only an eight-hour day, there are only 200 policemen or one for every 2,500 persons living in public housing.

But the facts show that the New York City police force totals barely 23,000 men, who must guard the lives and property of close to nine million—including those who live in public housing projects. (The special police assigned to the projects are additionally employed because of the extra danger there.) There are, therefore, 133 policemen for every 100,000 New Yorkers.

In short, proportionately a slightly larger force guards the public housing developments than the city as a whole, but the projects register a 50 per cent greater homicide rate.

The series aroused so much public feeling that New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.—ironically, the son of one of the earliest and most vocal proponents of public housing—ordered an additional 100 men to fill the ranks of the Housing Authority police force at a yearly cost of \$530,000. And finally after the recent brutal rape and murder of a twelve-year-old girl in her parents' project apartment in West Harlem in Manhattan, the Mayor authorized an added 200 men—hired from a private protective agency—to serve as an auxiliary housing police force.

What New York's politician Mayor and the *Journal-American* conveniently failed to tell the public were some distasteful but salient facts about life in the city's housing projects—facts demonstrating conclusively that public housing is nothing but an abject failure.

Not once, for instance, did the *Journal* ever identify precisely those persons arrested for perpetrating crime in the projects. Their identities were left unrevealed in the hope that the public would assign the crimes to transient vagrants and hoodlums. But according to a confidential report issued by Irving Wise, the director of management of the houses, most of the persons apprehended for criminal behavior on project grounds are project *tenants*. These are the same people awarded the lavish privilege of residing in a \$15,000 apartment with extras: tree-lined malls and playgrounds, all provided by taxpayers' money.

The report states that project residents are responsible for all murders, more than 80 per cent of all sex offenses and 70 per cent of all thefts.

Project corridors and elevators reek with urine deposited by tenants.

Despite all these facts, public housing has a seemingly long and untroubled future in New York. One hundred and five projects stand today, built at a cost of \$1.5 billion. Now in planning or construction are 50 more, raising New Yorkers' investment in public housing by another one half billion.

Two billion dollars of their money has been taken. They have been taken.

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HUMAN EVENTS

The US Is Now in the Bank-Robbing Business!

By ROBERT C. RUARK

The most shockingly immoral action by a mealy-mouthed nation, the United States of America—employing a sanctimonious weapon, the United Nations—is just transpired.

We hadn't seen the like of it since Russia took over Hungary. In fact, there is really no parallel for the United Nations commercial attack on Katanga.

It was fitting that the Irish, Indian and Ethiopian mercenaries employed on American money by the United Nations knocked over the bank in Katanga's capital, Elisabethville, since the whole plot was based on hijackery anyhow. Katanga has money. The highbinders of a so-called central Congolese government wanted Katanga's loot. So, the hired gunmen obviously knocked off Moïse Tshombe's bank.



STEVENSON

I know this sounds like a bad fiction, but it unfortunately is a truth of our times. The United Nations has been on the prowl for Katanga ever since Tshombe seceded and expressed disinclination to share Katanga's copper and cobalt revenues with that bunch of low-comedy politicians in Leopoldville.

Adlai Stevenson knows better than to say, as he did the other day, that "Katanga is as much a part of the Congo as separate states are part of the United States." Katanga is no more a part of the "Congo" than are Angola or Rhodesia or Uganda or Gabon or the French Congo across the river in Brazzaville.

There is no "Central government." There is only a pack of clowns playing at being adults in Leopoldville, on our time and our money.

If the current clown falls we get another one, and our leaders are bringing up the old bogey of Russian intervention to provide us with a diversionary crisis or 1963.

No Change

Nothing really has changed in the Congo situation since the Belgians freed it for disaster two and a half years ago. There is no more Red menace now than there was then. I doubt seriously if the Russians want such an expensive mess on their hands—in any case, the Russians have stoutly refused to pay their whack of the United Nations' bill.

The only thing really worth stealing in the Congo is what the United Nations just stole.

That is Katanga, a reasonably civilized business, not a state, that is run by the shareholders in the Union Minière du Haute Katanga, a subsidiary of the international octopus, the Societe Generale Belgique. Ka-

tanga produces annually millions of dollars' worth of minerals. Katangese money is something of value. Central Congo money isn't much better than scrip.

But I swear I didn't think that even the United Nations, which made no murmur when India knocked off Goa, or Russia went into Hungary, would be brazen enough to stick up the bank. I thought maybe the hired gunmen would just steal the country, for starters, and "absorb" the bank at some later date.

But I was wrong. The major target for this week's full-scale heist was the bank, and there is a United Nations accountant sitting in it at this very moment, with a wet thumb and keen eye on the safe door.

Oh, boy, America is finally in the bank-robbing business, with full approval of our masters in Washington.

From the Washington Daily News

UPHOLDING THE NAME OF THE LAW



Cash Comes First

From the Detroit News

In an indirect popularity contest in that "great sovereign state" of Mississippi, Agriculture Secretary Freeman has won out over Attorney General Kennedy.

Kennedy's marshals came to the "Ole Miss" campus with court orders and were welcomed with guns and gasoline bombs. Freeman's farm planners came to Mississippi with proffers of cotton subsidy checks and cotton farmers voted 25,198 to 637 to accept them.

This is reassuring news. Mississippi now isn't likely to secede until after 1963. That's when the subsidies are payable.

An Explosive Situation

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

The United Nations' blitzkrieg in Katanga seems likely to follow Newton's Law of equal reaction in the opposite direction and maybe the atomic fission law of uncontrolled chain reaction.

I have formed these opinions from conversations with the Ministers of Defense in the Rhodesian Federation and in South Africa. I have kicked these ideas about with newspaper editors and reporters on the scenes there.

Katanga and the Rhodesias lie in the so-called copper belt. They have a geological affinity as well as a common border. The capital cities of Katanga and Southern Rhodesia (Elisabethville and Salisbury) are only 500-odd miles over the roads. The rival capitals of Katanga and the Central Congo (Elisabethville and Leopoldville) are separated by twice that overland distance.

There is far more reason in geo-economics and in tribal ties for Katanga to join the Rhodesias than to be sandbagged into joining the Central Congo.

The UN's military conquest of Katanga has no other excuse than a grab for material gain. This ought to shock the world's conscience as much as Red China's raid on India. There is no reason to believe that as unstable a government as that of the Congo government will spend its ill-gotten gain wisely, or that the appetite for conquest, under whatever aegis, is easily satisfied.

Southward from Katanga lie immense fields for plunder, all the way to Capetown. To this temptation to seize both a golden treasure trove and a going industrial complex is added the hatred which have-not peoples hold for the rich and the blood lust of racialism as memorably enacted by the Mau Mau in Kenya and by the celebrants of "independence" in the Congo. The Devil himself couldn't concoct a more fiendish trouble trap.



Will the four to five million Europeans between Katanga and the Cape hold still as this menacing build-up increases? I am sure they will not and cannot. Tshombe, or his successor, can enlist "mercenaries" in the Rhodesias for the same reason that Britain obtained those 50 destroyers from the USA in 1940. People south of Katanga feel that Tshombe is fighting their battles for them. If Tshombe draws for arms upon South Africa, he will find the arsenal of resistance to Pan-Africanism. Should South Africa send an expeditionary force to the front, some of the most decorated officers and men of the Korean War would go into action, and they will not easily be beaten.

Both South Africa and the Rhodesias have recently made the kind of political decisions which foretell the will to fight.

Thus, in Africa, the southward drive, spearheaded by the UN and bankrolled by the USA, is about to reach a go-no-farther sign reading: Danger Ahead.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Politically Immature Leaders

From the Arizona Republic

If it were any other South African newspaper, criticism wouldn't carry much weight outside its border. But the fact that it was Johannesburg's English language *Sunday Express*, a frequent critic of South Africa's apartheid policy, makes its criticism of US policy toward Africa worth a second look.

The US government, the *Sunday Express* said recently, had done "too much soft soaping of politically immature new African leaders," and it used as example G. Mennen Williams, "who has been praised for African leaders, their ability and their competence."

It's time, the newspaper implied, that the US government realize that the political and economic wisdom of the ages does not necessarily repose in men like Ghana's Nkrumah, Guinea's Toure, or Kenya's ex-Mau Mau chieftain, Jomo ("Burning Spear") Kenyatta.

Public vs. Private Power

From the Dillon [S. C.] Herald

Achievements in the United States under our system of free enterprise show up to distinct advantage at any time they are compared with the fruits of government ownership and operation in any field, anywhere in the world. . . .

Socialization or nationalization of electric power or any other industry is not only un-American, but it is unprofitable as well—and in more ways than one.

Nebraska is famous as the "all-public-power state." But a report made by the Rural Electrification Administration, which is certainly no enemy of public power, shows that the wholesale costs of electricity to rural power systems there are substantially higher than in a surrounding six-state area.

The Lincoln *Evening Journal* and Nebraska *Journal* observed recently . . . "The reason this should be significant for Nebraskans is that in this state all electric power is generated and distributed by public power districts. Unlike the privately-owned power operation which provide a good share of the power to rural systems in the other states, the public districts in Nebraska pay no federal income tax, very nominal state and local taxes and provide no profit to stockholders.

"The only valid justification for Nebraska's all-public-power setup is to offer lower electrical rates to the people. If this cannot be done, there either is something drastically wrong with the system under which public power is being operated or else the tax-paying profit-making elements of private operation might well be reinstituted."

The most damning thing tax-exempt public power does is kill taxpaying free enterprise and ape the Russian system of governmental monopolies.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING—"The advocates of the welfare state generally point to Sweden as the model we should follow in the United States, especially in housing. But according to the New York *Times* on October 21, 1962, this awkward fact still remains . . . the waiting time for an apartment in Stockholm continues to be six to seven years."

—From *The Freeman*, January, 1963

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